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HUNGARIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS FOR 1955

[Comment: This report presents the complete text of the 1955 plan fulfillment report issued by the Central Statistical Office of Hungary, published in the Budapest Szabad Nep, 22 January 1956.]

In 1955, socialized industry as a whole fulfilled its production plan 103.2 percent. Plan fulfillment for individual ministries and their local industrial enterprises, including the artisan cooperatives, was as follows (in percent):

Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry	104.9
Ministry of Coal Mining	103.0
Ministry of Chemical Industry and Electric Power	103.3
Ministry of Light Industry	101.4
Ministry of Food Industry	102.7
Ministry of Building	109.0
Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs	106.8
National Chief Directorate of Forestry	108.6
Local enterprises	104.5
Artisan cooperatives	101.1

Production increases over 1954 were as follows (in percent): industry under the ministries, 7.6; local industry, 11.9; cooperative industry, 10.8; and socialized industry as a whole, 8.2. Over three fourths of the production increase in socialized industry was due to greater productivity.

Socialized industry exceeded the productivity plan 3.8 percent. Over-all productivity in 1955 increased 6.1 percent over 1954. Specifically, productivity increased 6.8 percent in the industries under the ministries, 5.4 percent in the local industries, and 3.6 percent in the cooperative industries.

Owing primarily to the increase in productivity, production costs as compared with 1954 dropped lower than planned.

Despite significant results, the work of socialized industry was not always satisfactory. The technology of production failed to improve sufficiently. Many regulations designed to improve technology were ignored. Industry, especially the machine industry, was slow to introduce new lines, and often the lines introduced were not modern enough.

Improvement in quality was insufficient; rejects were still too numerous and, in some cases, actually increased. Materials, even imports, continued to be handled wastefully.

The over-all tempo of production was smoother than in previous years; nevertheless there were numerous instances of rush work.

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Production failed to adhere to the plan. Whereas less coal and nitrogen fertilizer and fewer motorcycles were produced than specified, there was overproduction of certain items for which the demand was not very great, with the result that the shops are overstocked with some items.

#### Coal Production

In 1955, the coal mining industry produced 22.3 million tons of coal, or 3.6 percent more than in 1954. However, the calorie plan was fulfilled only 99.1 percent. The coal mining industry exceeded the plan in the production of "black" and high-grade brown coal.

Shaft X at Szucs, unit III of the Komlo coal classifier, and a section of the Berente coal classifier were put into operation during 1955.

The mechanization of mining operations did not proceed as rapidly as planned. The plan for millisecond blasting was not fulfilled.

#### Oil Production

The oil industry continued to expand in 1955, producing a total of 1.6 million tons of oil. This amounted to 31.6 percent more oil than was produced in 1954, and 1.7 percent more oil than planned.

#### Electric Power Production

In 1955, electric power production amounted to 5.4 billion kilowatt-hours, or 12.8 percent more than in 1954. The increase in power production exceeded the increase in industrial production.

The capacity of the power plants increased by 13 percent over 1954, or by approximately 120 megawatts.

Three units of the Borsod Power Plant (Borsodi Hoeromu) and the final unit of the Sztalinvaros Power Plant (Sztalinvarosi Eromu) were put into operation. The increase of capacity made it possible to reduce the output of less economical power plants; furthermore, power consumers practiced greater economy. These two factors brought a drop in specific calorie consumption and in power production costs.

#### Metallurgical Production

In 1955, ferrous metallurgy produced 1.6 million tons of steel, 9.3 percent more than in 1954. Production of rolled steel totaled 883,000 tons, 7.8 percent more than in 1954. During the year, 32,000 tons of hot rolled steel were produced in excess of the plan.

The new central rolling train of the Lenin Metallurgical Works (Lenin Kohaszi Muvek) was a major factor in increasing production capacity.

Ferrous metallurgy consumed more coke than planned and failed to fulfill the plan for sintering fines and for rolling concrete reinforcement steel.

#### Bauxite and Aluminum Production

Because of a reduction in the output of bauxite of lower quality, bauxite production was slightly lower than planned in 1955.

The addition of new shop units to the Ajka Alumina Factory and Aluminum Foundry (Ajka Timfoldgyar es Aluminiukoho) increased the capacity for alumina production by 20 percent. Actual alumina production in 1955 exceeded 1954 by 17.3 percent, but the 1955 production plan was fulfilled only 96.3 percent, and the deficit amounted to nearly 6,000 tons.

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Aluminum production was 12.8 percent higher than in 1954.

#### Machine Industry Production

In 1955, the production of the machine industry increased considerably after a drop in 1954. During the year, 1,348 buses, 296 railroad passenger cars, 775 milling machines, 2,523 drills, 4,559 wheeled tractors, 217,200 bicycles, 373,200 radio receiving sets, and 46,100 sewing machines for home use were manufactured.

In 1955, the machine industry began making the 120-kilowatt short-wave radio transmitter and the improved Ikarus 55 bus at plant level. The prototypes were completed for the M-25 universal tractor, the ensilage cutting combine, the corn combine, the 170-millimeter-bore Ganz-Diesel motor series, the CAV electric railroad car, and the television set. The creation of prototypes for certain important machines has been postponed to 1956.

The development of the machine industry was promoted by the opening of the Soroksar Iron Foundry (Soroksari Vasontode) and the new refined-steel works of the Wilhelm Pieck Railroad Car and Machine Factory (Wilhelm Pieck Vagon es Gepgyar).

Production techniques were improved through the introduction of high-frequency tempering on cylinder bushings, a wider use of precision casting, and the manufacture of a new type of antifriction bearing.

#### Chemical Industry

The chemical industry exceeded the 1955 production plan and produced more than in 1954.

Production gains over 1954 were as follows (in percent): the pharmaceutical industry, 29.1; the organic-chemical industry, 19.1; the inorganic-chemical industry, 7; and the petroleum-processing industry, 6.6.

The chemical industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of chemical fertilizer. Fertilizer production at plant level began later than planned at both the Borsod Chemical Combine (Borsodi Vegyikombinat) and the new chemical fertilizer factory of the Pet Nitrogen Works (Peti Nitrogenmuvek).

#### Building Material Industry

The building material industry overfulfilled the plan and exceeded 1954 production by 16.5 percent.

In 1955, the production of cement amounted to 1.2 million tons; this was 24.1 percent more than in 1954 and 5.4 percent more than specified by the 1955 plan.

Brick production amounted to 1.2 billion bricks, or 5.3 percent more than in 1954.

The production of glass increased greatly also. The new pipe-drawing equipment of the Tokod Glass Factory (Tokodi Uveggyar) and Shed IV of the Salgotarjan Glass Factory (Salgotarjani Uveggyar) were put into operation during 1955.

#### Light Industry

During 1955, light industry showed production gains over 1954 in most cases. Among other things produced were 237 million square meters of cotton textiles, 26 million square meters of woolen textiles, 20 million square meters of silk

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textiles, and 12.3 million pairs of shoes. In 1955, the production of cotton textiles exceeded 1954 production by 4.4 percent, while the production of woolen textiles, silk textiles, and leather shoes exceeded 1954 production by 20.2, 22.7, and 15.7 percent respectively. There was a much wider selection than in preceding years.

Light industry began producing bleached sulfite cellulose at plant level during 1955, and an increasing number of crepe-soled shoes and leather soles specially tanned for durability were manufactured.

#### Food Industry

In 1955, the output of the food industry increased 6.7 percent over 1954. Considerably more bread, bakery products, sausage, bacon, salami, and fruit preserves were produced than during the preceding year. Several food-processing plants were established or enlarged in the course of the year.

#### Building Industry

The building industry fulfilled the 1955 plan with less manpower than planned. The state building industry fulfilled the plan 104 percent; the cooperative building industry, 105 percent.

The building industry enterprises under the jurisdiction of the various ministries fulfilled the plan as follows (in percent): enterprises under the Ministry of Building, 106.8; enterprises under the Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs, 107.8; and enterprises under the Ministry of City and Town Economy, 101.1.

Although the building industry completed many industrial and public buildings in 1955, fewer buildings were completed than had been contracted for.

The building cooperatives failed to meet the requirements of the population fully in 1955.

#### Agriculture

According to preliminary calculations, agricultural investments in 1955 amounted to 2.4 billion forints. In 1955, 15 percent more long- and medium-term credits were extended to producer cooperatives than in 1954. The cooperatives also received nearly 200 percent more nonrepayable state support than during the preceding year.

The pace of agricultural mechanization was accelerated during 1955. During the year, agriculture received nearly 6,500 tractors, 2,500 of which were universal tractors, as well as 400 harvester-threshers, 1,100 threshers, 600 binders, and many other agricultural machines. The area under irrigation increased by 20,000 cadastral yokes [one cadastral yoke equals 1.42 acres].

The agricultural experts sent to the province helped greatly to promote the progress of agriculture. In accordance with the June 1955 resolution of the Central Committee, 1,200 party workers and experts went to the province to improve political and agricultural work. Over 400 of these persons are working in producer cooperatives.

The socialized sector of agriculture continued to become economically and organizationally sounder in 1955. During the year, nearly 60,000 families with a total of 350,000 cadastral yokes entered producer cooperatives. By the end of the year, the arable land of the socialized sector constituted over one third of the national arable land.

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Agricultural production results were, on the whole, higher than the average for the preceding 5 years. In 1955, 26.8 million quintals of bread grain, 7.9 million quintals of barley, 29.2 million quintals of corn (according to preliminary estimates), 20.8 million quintals of potatoes, and 22.2 million quintals of sugar beets were harvested.

Owing to unfavorable weather and other causes, the rice harvest was much smaller than in preceding years. The undue precipitation increased the normal moisture content of corn and grain.

Because of increased mechanization and improved crop cultivation, the average crop yield of state farms and producer cooperatives was on the whole considerably higher than the crop yield of the independent peasants. At state farms, the yields of bread grain and barley were higher by nearly 40 and 20 percent, respectively, than those of the independent peasants; while the same crops yielded the producer cooperatives 20-25 percent and 10 percent more than the independent peasants.

Although grape and wine production was considerably higher than in former years, excessive rains lowered quality. Nearly all fruit production in 1955 exceeded that of previous years.

Average yields for root crops were high, especially in the case of potatoes and sugar beets. However, root crops were harvested late and consequently fall field work was delayed.

Livestock breeding improved in 1955. The pig stock totaled over 8 million pigs. Although the good corn crop made it possible to fatten 30 percent more pigs than in 1954, an even greater number could have been fattened with the fodder available.

The number of cows increased, as did cattle stock in general. The per-head yield of milk rose, particularly in the socialized sector of agriculture. In 1955, the state farms delivered nearly 13 million liters more of milk for public consumption than in 1954.

According to preliminary estimates, the sheep stock increased by over 200,000 head in 1955.

The poultry stock has increased also and is higher than the prewar average. Although the agricultural sector now consumes more poultry, 1955 poultry deliveries exceeded those of 1954 by 441 carloads.

In 1955, the MTS performed 8 million normal yokes of tractor work; this was 1.3 million normal yokes more than in 1954. Besides assisting with the plowing and sowing, the MTS performed nearly 50 percent more mechanical hoeing and 300 percent more reaping than in 1954. The area harvested by the MTS was 22 percent larger than in 1954. However, only 98.6 percent of the planned tractor work was performed. Tractor capacity was utilized less than in 1954, and much of the field work was performed later than specified.

State forestries planted more trees and woods than in preceding years. The afforested area exceeded the exploited area by over 200 percent in 1955.

On the whole, agricultural produce collection in 1955 was more successful than in 1954. In most cases the collection plan was exceeded, and the amount of produce collected exceeded that of 1954 in all cases with the exception of sunflower seed and unprocessed rice.

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The produce collection plan was overfulfilled by the following percentages: bread grain, 6.3; barley, 8.7; and oats, 9.6. Although much more corn was collected than in 1954, the amount collected was less than planned. The wine collection plan was exceeded 33 percent.

In 1955, more animal products and animals intended for slaughter were delivered than in 1954.

The collection plan was overfulfilled 9.5 percent for slaughter pigs and 8.9 percent for milk. Fewer slaughter calves, poultry, and eggs were collected than specified by the plan.

#### Transportation and Communication

In 1955, the plan for conveying passengers and freight was exceeded. Railroads and trucks carried 7 and 6 percent more freight respectively than in 1954. There was little change in passenger traffic on railroads and streetcars; however, local buses, interurban buses, and ships carried 11, 20, and 19 percent more passengers respectively than in 1954.

During the year, 35 new locomotives, 285 new freight cars, 1,600 new trucks, 262 new interurban buses, and one Danubian seagoing vessel were put into service.

The railroads installed automatic blocking devices along another 40-kilometer stretch on the Budapest-Szolnok line and along a 14-kilometer stretch on the Budapest-Hatvan line; four railroad stations were supplied with railroad signal equipment designed also to show track clearance. The railway bridge at Ujpest and several other highway bridges were opened to traffic.

Interurban bus routes were expanded by nearly 1,200 kilometers to service 225 additional villages and settlements.

Track maintenance and rolling stock repair improved to a lesser degree than specified.

The flow of mail increased somewhat over 1954. Telephone service was modernized through the installation of two automatic and several semiautomatic telephone exchanges. In Budapest, the capacity of several exchanges was enlarged.

#### Commerce

The volume of retail trade in 1955 increased 5 percent over 1954. In 1955, the population bought 5 percent more foodstuffs than in 1954. Increases over 1954 in sales of certain products were as follows (in percent): bread, 11; flour, 16; uncut meat, 7; butchered meat, 13; milk and dairy products, 4; sugar, 7; chocolate and confections, 6; beer, 18; brandy, 9; and cigarettes, 7.

Despite the increase in trade, the supply of meat was insufficient, although it improved toward the end of 1955.

The quantity of foodstuffs brought to market at control cities was slightly higher than the amount brought in 1954. In 1955, the prices of foodstuffs in general were 4 percent lower than in 1954. The price of fruit decreased 31 percent, and that of dried legumes, 10 percent. At the same time, green vegetables and potatoes cost 4 and 22 percent, respectively, more than in 1954.

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In 1955, retail stores sold 5 percent more consumer goods than in the preceding year; these included 102,000 more stoves and 25,000 more bicycles; 91 million forints more was spent on dishes, 215 million more on furniture, and 300 million more on building material than in 1954.

Somewhat less clothing was sold in 1955 than in 1954, but there was a much greater selection of household appliances, utensils, and dishes. The supply of certain types of merchandise, such as bicycles, building material, furniture, and higher-grade textiles, failed to meet the demand.

During 1955, 500 new state and cooperative retail stores and catering establishments were opened. In the province many cooperative stores were turned into specialty shops.

The tourist trade increased during 1955 and the capacity of hotels was enlarged slightly.

#### Foreign Trade

Foreign trade in 1955 was 10 percent greater than in 1954 and extended to several countries with which Hungary had no trade relations in preceding years. Although industry met its export commitments on the whole, it fell behind in the delivery of several export products. Although the year closed with a favorable trade balance, the margin was smaller than planned.

#### Vital Statistics

In 1955, the number of births exceeded the average of the past 5 years by 5 percent. The number of deaths was 8 percent less than in 1954. There were only ten deaths per 1,000 persons, the lowest figure ever reached in Hungary. The population increased by 112,000, to over 9,860,000 by the end of the year.

#### Wages and Housing

The real per-capita wages of workers and employees as well as the real per-capita income of the worker and employee population (wage earners and dependents) rose in 1955 above the 1954 level. The December 1954 adjustment of pensions greatly increased the income of retired workers. The income of the peasants increased considerably as a result of good crop yields and the increase in the proportion of state purchases on the free market.

In 1955, 2.2 billion forints was spent on housing and on public health, cultural, charitable, and community establishments.

Construction of nearly 30,000 dwellings was completed in 1955. Dwellings built from state funds totaled 4,052 in Budapest, 386 in Kazincbarcika, 349 in Szolnoki, and 276 in Komlo. The number of private homes built also increased greatly.

#### Public Health Services

Public health services continued to improve in 1955. In the course of the year the number of hospital beds increased by 2,900. There was a considerable increase in the number of pediatric wards. A 45-bed hospital was opened at Tety; 100 new district physicians were appointed. However, at the end of the year, the post of district physician remained unfilled in 124 districts. Although office hours kept by special clinics increased by 9 percent during the year, the increase was insufficient to reduce crowding at the clinics. By the end of 1955, day nurseries could accommodate 2,700 additional children; this constituted an increase of 12 percent over 1954.



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During 1955, 27 new nurseries and kindergartens having a total capacity of 1,600 were opened, as well as 114 general schools with 338 classrooms. Forty-five new classrooms were opened in intermediary schools.

During the 1955-1956 school year, 1,226,000 students were enrolled in the general schools. This is an increase of 19,000 over the previous school year. During the same period, the intermediary schools had an enrollment of 151,700, and the universities, 43,800.

During the past school year, one half of the students who had completed general school and one fifth of the graduates of intermediary schools continued their studies.

In 1955, 17,500 works were published in 45 million copies. By the end of the year, 3,650 motion-picture theaters were in operation and the number of persons attending them totaled 116 million, or 18 million more than in 1954. Radio subscribers totaled 1,430,000, or 13 percent more than in 1954.

#### Investments

In 1955, the sum spent on investments was 8 percent higher than planned. During the year, 17 percent more renovations were carried out by the enterprises than in 1954. Nearly 500 million forints was spent on the plastering and maintenance of apartment houses.

The structure of investments varied only slightly as compared with 1954. Investments in the light and food industries increased less than in other years, while the heavy and building industries received a somewhat smaller share of total investments than formerly.

In 1955, considerably more completed investment projects were put into operation than during the preceding year. Consequently, the number of incompleted investments was greatly reduced, even though fewer projects than planned were put into operation.

Work was resumed in 1955 on several major investment projects, such as the coke works and ore-dressing installations at Sztalinvaros, the ore concentrator at Rudabanya, and the big shed of the Klement Gottwald Electrical Factory (Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar).

Failure to economize on investments persisted in 1955. Too little care was taken in preparing investments and in coordinating the technical plans and the budgets. Many investments cost more and took longer to complete than planned.

To promote the success of the Second Five-Year Plan, work was begun or accelerated on several projects, including the Tisza Region Chemical Combine (Tiszavideki Vegyikombinat), the Tiszapalkonya Power Plant (Tiszapalkonyai Eromu), and the Sztalinvaros Straw-Cellulose Factory (Sztalinvarosi Szalmacellulozgyar).

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